LRO STUDY GUIDE: BLOCK 7

I. Objective 1a: Identify the contingency operations core processes

A. Base Level Structures and Processes: at base level, logistics planners are assigned to the Deployment and Distribution Flight in the LRS

B. Base planners are the Office of Primary Responsibility for the following 7 major processes:

1. **P**lans Management

2. **B**ase Support and Expeditionary Site Planning

a. includes two types of plans:

i. In-Garrison Expeditionary Site Plans (IGESP)

ii. Expeditionary Site Plans (ESP)

3. **W**ar Reserve Material (WRM) Management

4. **S**upport Agreement Management

5. **D**eployment Management

6. **S**ustainment

7. **R**edeployment

a. Redeployment is not deployment in reverse

\***P**eanut **B**utter **W**as **S**uper **D**elicious **S**aid **R**alph\*

II. Objective 1b: Identify the Joint Planning and Execution Community

A. Joint Planning and Execution Community (JPEC): the headquarters, command, and **agencies involved in planning** for the mobilization, training, preparation, movement, reception, employment, support, and sustainment of **forces assigned or committed to a theater of war** or theater of operations are collectively termed the JPEC

1. National Security Council (NSC): the **principal forum for deliberation** of national security policy issues requiring **presidential decision**

2. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS): in peacetime, the CJCS **assigns** planning tasks and resources, establishes planning relationships and **approves** joint operation plans

3. Services and United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM):

a. The services provide **interoperable forces** for assignment to the CCDRs and provide for logistic support to the CCDRs

b. USSOCOM’s responsibility to equip special operations forces is limited to **special operations-peculiar equipment**, materiel, supplies and services and service common equipment specified in appropriate written agreements

4. Unified Command

a. Who establishes?—the President, through the SecDef, with advice from CJCS

b. What is it?—a **combatant command** with a broad, continuing mission under a single commander and is composed of significant assigned components of **two or more military departments**

i. A Unified Command is the **primary war fighting organization** and is established on either a geographical or functional basis

5. Joint Task Force: a joint force that is **constituted** and **so designated** by the SecDef, a CCDR, sub-unified commander or existing JTF commander

a. A JTF is dissolved when the purpose for which it was created has been achieved or when it is no longer needed

III. Objective 1c: Identify the principles associated with the planning process

A. Contingency Planning: planning that occurs in **non-crisis** situations—**facilitates the transition to Crisis Action Planning**

1. Contingency Planning **encompasses the activities** associated with the development of OPLANs for the deployment, employment, and sustainment of apportioned forces and resources in response to a **hypothetical** situation identified in joint strategic planning documents

2. 4 Levels of Contingency Planning

a. Commander’s Estimate

i. contains the **least amount of detail**

ii. focuses on **producing a Course of Action** (COA)

iii. COA will meet a potential contingency

b. Base Plan

i. **describes CONOPS**, major forces, concepts of support, and anticipated time lines for completing the mission

ii. **No annex or TPFDD is produced**

c. CONPLAN

i. the plan in an **abbreviated** format

ii. **can be converted to an OPLAN or OPORD**

iii. includes base plans and annexes

iv. could produce TPFDD as needed

d. OPLAN

i. **complete and detailed joint plan**

ii. identifies specific forces, support, and resources

B. Crisis Action Planning: a crisis is an **incident or situation** involving a threat to the United States, its territories, citizens, military forces, possessions, or vital interests

1. While contingency planning normally is conducted in anticipation of future events, CAP is based on circumstances that exist at the time the planning occurs

2. JOPES provides additional CAP procedures for time sensitive development of OPORDs for the likely use of military forces in response to a crisis

3. Adaptive planning: the joint capability to **create and revise plans** rapidly and systematically as circumstances require

IV. Objective 1d: Restate the purpose of documents associated with the planning process

A. National Security Strategy (NSS): a document prepared periodically by the **executive branch** of the government of the United States **for Congress** which **outlines** the major national security concerns of the United States and how the administration plans to deal with them

B. National Military Strategy (NMS): **issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff** (CJCS) as deliverable **to the Secretary of Defense** briefly outlining the strategic aims of the **armed services**

C. Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP): the **primary vehicle** through which the CJCS **translates** the national security strategy into **planning guidance**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Document** | **Published by** | **Sent to** | **Purpose** |
| NSS | Executive Branch | Congress | Outlines major national security concerns and how the admin. Plans to deal with them |
| NMS | CJCS | SecDef | Outlines the strategic aims of the armed services |
| JSCP | CJCS | Commanders | Primary vehicle for CJCS to issue planning guidance to commanders |

D. Types of Plans:

1. Concept Plan (CONPLAN): an operations plan in an **abbreviated format** that may require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it to an OPLAN.

2. Operations Plan (OPLAN): a written description of the CCDR’s CONOP to counter a perceived threat—**must include all required annexes, appendices, and supporting TPFDD**

3. Functional Plan (FUNCPLAN): involve military operations in a **peacetime** or permissive environment—tasked by the JSCP for humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, peacekeeping, or counter-drug operations

4. Supporting Plan: prepared as tasked by the **supported CCDR in support** of their concept plans.

E. War Mobilization Plan (WMP): provides the Air Staff and AF commanders with current policies, planning factors and JSCP allocated forces for conducting and supporting wartime operations

1. Establishes requirements for developing mobilization and planning programs to support and sustain contingency operations of programmed forces

2. The WMP has 5 volumes:

a. Volumes 1, 3, 5 provide guidance for plans **before** they’re published

b. Volumes 2 & 4 contain information from **already** published plans

V. Objective 1e: Interpret key planning documents

A. Key Planning and Execution Documents

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Order** | **Published by** | **Sent to** | **Purpose** |
| WARNORD | CJCS | Supported/Supporting Commanders | Initiate COA development |
| PLANORD | CJCS | Support Commanders | Planning begins before formal COA selected |
| ALORD | SecDef | Supported Commander/JPEC | Announce selected COA & begin/continue detailed plan to deploy forces |
| EXORD | SecDef | Unit/Service | Directs deployment/employment of forces |
| DEPORD | SecDef | Unit/Service | Key info. To deploy |

\***Note: WARNORD and PLANORD are published by CJCS and are planning in nature only; ALORD, EXORD, & DEPORD are published by SecDef and are his using his legal authority over military units utilizing the chain of command.**

B. Time Phases Force Deployment Data (TPFDD): the electronic data portion of a contingency plan that coexists in JOPES/DCAPES

1. Each TPFDD is maintained under a separate plan identification designator (PID) in JOPES

2. TPFDD terms:

a. Plan Identification Designator (PID): a **five-character** designator that **links the TPFDD** to a specific operation or capability

b. Unit Type Code (UTC): **a five digit**, alphanumeric code **that identifies** **a type of unit** (force capability)

c. Unit Line Number: a **seven-character**, alphanumeric code that links **a unit** **to a specific force capability entry** in a JOPES TPFDD

C. Prioritizing and Monitoring Movement Outflow: per AFI 10-403, the Installation Deployment Officer (IDO) is responsible for managing the outflow of cargo and personnel based on these guidelines:

1. **Schedule** personnel and cargo to flow through your **deployment processes** in time to meet the departure of the deployment transportation

2. Deployment **transportation** is **coordinated** between the **supported command** and **USTRANSCOM** and should be provided in time to meet the Required Delivery Date (RDD)  
3. **Units** will **prioritize** the movement of **cargo and passengers** as directed in the Deployment Sequence of Events (DSOE)

4. **Units** will properly **utilize** an adequate **backup method for the DSOE** if automated systems are unavailable